Who's In Charge?

Clark County Mosquito Control District (CCMCD) is responsible for the monitoring and treatment of mosquito larvae outside the refuge area.

The District has a Special Use Permit with US Fish and Wildlife for the Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge that is renewed each year. The Permit allows mosquito crew members to visit the refuge to monitor larvae at specific sites and only during very specific time periods.

Mosquito larvae **treatment** by *CCMCD* is allowed by US Fish & Wildlife, but only in very limited capacities.

It is VITAL that all mosquito concerns be called in to the CCMCD hotline; even if you have called before. This information is tracked, monitored, and evaluated by CCMCD as well as US Fish & Wildlife

If you still have questions or concerns regarding mosquito populations and you feel it is related to the Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge CALL the refuge manager at 887-4106.

Ridgefield Mosquitoes



The most common mosquito in the Ridgefield area is the floodwater mosquito. The two

most prevalent mosquito species in Ridgefield are the *Aedes sticticus* (74%), a very aggressive and strong flying mosquito, followed by *Ae vexans* (19%), a very aggressive biter. They are known to be present in June and peak in early July.

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Clark County Mosquito Control P.O. Box 1870 1950 Fort Vancouver Way Vancouver, Washington 98668

24-Hour Hotline: (360) 397-8430

Fax: (360) 397-8084
Email: mosquito@swwhd.wa.gov



Mosquito Control
Information
for the
Citizens of
Ridgefield



Clark County Mosquito Control

P.O. Box 1870 1950 Fort Vancouver Way Vancouver, Washington 98668

► Who to Call

- 1. CCMCD 24-Hour Hotline (360)397-8430
- Ridgefield Wildlife Refuge Manager
 (360) 887-4106

mosquito@swwhd.wa.gov

The Floodwater Mosquito Lifecycle

Eggs

Floodwater mosquitoes lay their eggs in the mud of receding water. The eggs lay dormant until the water level raises high enough to cover the eggs. The eggs then hatch and become larvae.

Larva

The larvae, or "wiggler", comes to the water surface to breathe through a tube called a siphon. It sheds its skin or molts four times during the next several days. It grows rapidly between molts. On the fourth molt it turns into a pupa.

Pupa

The pupa, or "tumbler" cannot eat. It breathes through 2 tubes on its back. The mosquito grows inside the pupa and in approximately 2 days, when it is fully developed, it splits the pupa skin and emerges as an adult to complete the lifecycle, or metamorphosis.

Adults

The newly emerged adult rests on the water surface until it is strong enough to fly away to look for food.

Mosquito Control At Home

Mosquito control is both a public and private responsibility. District policy is to

control large populations of mosquitoes, but it is impossible to eliminate mosquitoes entirely. Therefore individuals and families will find it necessary at times to use their own control methods.

The following suggestions are made to help you with this.

 Use skin repellants with ingredients containing DEET. Read and follow label instructions carefully. Use caution if applying them to small children.

2. Cover doors and windows with screens if they are going to be left open during mosquito season.

Other Information

Other mosquito control or wildlife refuge information can be found at the following internet sites:

- Multnomah County Vector Control www.multnomah.lib.or.us/health/ contprev/pests
- Northwest Mosquito Lifecycle www.cse.pdx.edu/wetlands/mosquito. dir/mosquito.htm
- Northwest Mosquito & Vector Control www.nwmvca.org
- American Mosquito Control Assn www.mosquito.org
- US Fish & Wildlife Service—Region 1 www.r1.fws.gov



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